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"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

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## Agricultural.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

DARIUS FORBES, Editor.

All the arts and sciences pertaining to life, are closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

### Special Notice.

Agricultural Exchanges and communications for this department, should be directed to "Oxford Democrat," South Paris, Me.

### Board of Agriculture.

The recent meeting of this body at Augusta has demonstrated its influence in one respect at least. At its first meeting four years ago all sorts of schemes were started for the promotion of the interests of Agriculture and to some extent discussed, but no results attained in which the members were united. The second meeting witnessed the reduction of the number of schemes, but presented little more unanimity. The members of the legislature saw how the thing was, and excused themselves from doing anything, on the ground that the farmers were not united in what they wanted. Last year there was less division, and the number of schemes greatly reduced, and the board finally, after a full discussion of the matter were entirely unanimous in asking certain things of the Legislature. These things the Joint Standing Committee saw fit to strangle in committee, and did not allow the Legislature to know what was asked by the Board; but brought before that body a miserable conglomeration of their own, disowned and repudiated by every one who had any knowledge of the subject, and would have been rejected utterly, but for the destruction it would have caused among our agricultural organizations. This saved it, only with the hope of amendment.

At the last session the members came together with well settled convictions as to what was wanted. No utopian schemes were started, but everything proposed was of a plain and obviously practical bearing, so that it passed by unanimous vote. There was no division in regard to any measure proposed. Now the legislature can no longer excuse itself from granting our requests on the ground that farmers are not united in what they ask. All that is now asked, has the sanction of two successive boards of agriculture without a dissenting voice, and of all intelligent farmers out of the board so far as we know.

This result has been attained by the discussions in the board through their reports in the newspapers, as a consequence. And this is only another proof, that when passion and prejudice is not called into play, investigation and discussion will result in uniting all interested in all practical means of advancing the interests of any department of industry. In a country like ours, discussion is the great instrument of securing union of action in behalf of all that is good and useful; and he who would embarrass or in any way obstruct freedom of discussion and speech on any subject, no matter what, is not only one of the worst enemies of his country, but of his race.

Had the Board of Agriculture accomplished no other goal than the attainment of results in which the agricultural intelligence of the State is united, this alone is worth more than all the board has cost the State. But this is not all. The material results, in the form of increased crops of all kinds, and the consequent increase of the value of available agricultural lands will, more than repay to the State Treasury in taxes, all that has been drawn from it for this purpose. Already have we begun to witness these results in increased interests in agriculture operations and increased crops, and this is destined to go on till results are attained, of which the most sanguine have little conception. Increased Agricultural intelligence is all that is needed to make Maine one of the first agricultural States in the Union.

### Legislative Agricultural Committee.

All the matters matured by the Board of Agriculture have been presented to this committee, and unanimously adopted by them, and the chairman, both on the part of the House and Senate, are pledged to stand by the bills as reported in their respective bodies. The committee is a very able one, and the chairman are both men actively engaged, not only in farming, but in our agricultural associations, and understand well the wants of both. Under these circumstances, we cannot doubt, but that what is asked will be granted, especially as no additional appropriations are required. Indeed, how the legislature can refuse what is asked when the circumstances are fully understood, we cannot conceive.

The cause of the failure of these same measures last year was, not the want of a disposition on its part to encourage agriculture, or to do what the board asked of them; for it did what very many of the members supposed was asked of them, but the want of fidelity to our wishes on the part of the committee of the legislature. But no such excuse can be offered this year for refusing what is asked. The committee will be true to us; and if our request is not granted, the legislature will have to assume the responsibility, and it will be a responsibility of no small magnitude. The wishes of the intelligent agriculturists of this State have long enough been trifled with by past legislatures. The farmers of the State have now become thoroughly aroused to a sense of their rights, and knowing them they not only dare, but will maintain them, if need be, at the ballot box. This is the ultimatum to which further disregard of our rights will surely come. The farmers in Maine number eighty thou-

sand strong, and if politicians of any party choose to set their wishes at defiance, they will understand ere long that utter annihilation awaits them; for this body of men are one on this subject, and they will act together in this matter, irrespective of party political considerations. We hope the farmers will not be driven to the formation of a working men's party, to secure justice to themselves, and we feel confident it will not be needed; for we believe we shall meet with success with the present legislature. There are too many intelligent farmers in that body to allow anything else to be done.

PREMIUMS OF THE STATE FAIR. Two premiums were awarded to citizens of this town, one on Corn to George P. Hooper, and one to the editor of this department, on Rye.

WOOL GROWER AND STOCK REGISTER. A new volume of this valuable paper commenced on January 1. From some cause we did not receive the December number, until a few days since, or we should most assuredly have noticed it before. We have not received the January number of this, nor a copy of the Rural since the first of the year. We hope Bro. Moor has not stricken us from his list. We miss his papers very much.

### Bethel Farmer's Club.

JANUARY 26th, 1856.

The subject for discussion this evening was Stock. The important question arose, What stock is best adapted to this locality? The different kinds of stock were discussed quite freely. Among the principles advanced, and which should guide us, were the following: That if we wish to improve our native stock by crossing, bulls of pure blood should be obtained. That if we possess pasturage which furnishes an abundance of sweet food, and which is not badly affected by drought, we might introduce any breed which was of large size, as the Short Horn, Durhams, but if our pasturage is short, stock having points of resemblance with our natives would be better, such as the Devons. Much depended on the attention we give to our stock. With a fair specimen of native stock, we can accomplish very much more than we imagine. Extra feed during a drought will do much for a single cow.

Among the different kinds of stock which have been introduced from England, perhaps none is so well adapted to our climate as the Devons. We do not possess such pasturage as exists in Kennebec County, in Nova Scotia, or in the West, where the Durhams succeed well. The Devon is quick of action, possesses a docility and goodness of temper and stoutness, and honesty of work. The cows are more remarkable for the quality than for the quantity of their milk. They will thrive well on our meadow hay, which is an important point. The Devon breed are easily fattened, their beef well marbled, and pleasing to the eye and taste.

Negotiations were partially made for the introduction of pure stock in this vicinity. The next meeting will be held in two weeks. Subject for discussion, the Kitchen Garden.

N. & T. T.

From the Maine Farmer.

### Farmers' Meetings at the State House.

The second of the series of Farmer's Meetings was held at the State House, on Friday evening, Jan. 18.

Mr. Butman, the President, called the meeting to order,—he stated that the subject for discussion this evening was this—"Is farming a profitable business?" He invited all present to participate in the discussion, as it was a subject that interested every one, and he hoped every gentleman present would consider himself at perfect liberty to give his views in a familiar manner.

Mr. Crane, of Kennebec, would call upon Mr. Carr, of Bangor, for remarks. Mr. Carr observed that he had not been in the business long enough to make him competent to say much on the subject. His idea was that we did not do enough in farming if it were profitable on a small scale, it would if rightly pursued, be more profitable on a larger scale.

If we could demonstrate this, and convince our young men of it, it would induce them to stay here instead of going west, and a great object would be attained.

Mr. Parlin, of Winthrop, being called upon, stated that he was a mechanic, but farmed it on a small scale, he had to hire his labor, he kept a strict account with his farm, and finds that this year, after paying all expenses, he has \$450 for overseeing the business.

He uses various kinds of dressing, has paid some attention to composting, uses muck, keeps his cattle stabled all the year round, and throws muck behind them every day. Last summer he made nine loads of good manure from each animal, worth \$1 per load, has not used guano, has used phosphate of lime, but thinks that it will not be profitable to use it wholly alone, keeps his manure under cover, finds phosphate of lime better for green crops if buried in the soil, has never tried a compost of lime and muck for potatoes.

Mr. Dana has used muck composted with lime, but could see no benefit on his soil, his soil is clayey loam, plaster has no perceptible effect on his soil, has found potatoes, when not affected by rot a very profitable crop. Plaster has been used in his section on clover (Washington Co.) but without any visible effect.

Mr. Sammon, of Saco, has used plaster, his neighbors have used it, found that on potatoes it was beneficial, it has a good effect on grass crops which grow on clayey knolls,—had passed over a clayey knoll in one of his neighbors fields which was perfectly bare of any verdure. A few years af-

ter, he passed over the same, and found it covered with an excellent crop of clover. On inquiry, found it had been broken up, manured and planted to potatoes—they rotted, next year the owner sowed on grain and clover seed, and two bushels of plaster. The clover was greatly benefited by the plaster in section which is on the sea board, has invariably found good effect of plaster on dry lands, and is satisfied is the most efficient and cheap dressing for clover and grass that he can get.

His mode of raising potatoes since the rot prevailed is, he breaks up sward land and plants potatoes with plaster, gets in this way two-thirds of a crop, next year, plows, manures, and plants or sows other crops.

In regard to the profits of farming, when rightly pursued, he is sure that it is a profitable business. But it must be done right, the soil needs as much feeding as a pig, the pig, to be made into pork must be fed, so must the soil be fed to produce crops.

Among other things he would recommend thorough pulverization, every means must be used to effect this, has never used the Michigan plow, pulverizes by a large cultivator worked by two horses. Mr. Dana wished to know if the pig would not sometimes cost more in feeding than the pork was worth, or if the dressing on land would not sometimes be more than the value of the crop?

Mr. Forbes, of Paris, stated that in searching the statistics of Maine from U. S. Tables he found the profit amounted to 43 per cent on the capital, and that the average capital in farms was \$1400. Was not this far above the average profit in other business.

Mr. Dana observed that the gentleman had left out the capital consisting of the time and labor of himself, sons, wife and daughters.

Mr. Butman said he had been a farmer 20 years, labored with his hands, had a sick wife, no sons, no daughters, has had to hire help, and yet had made money by farming, when he bought where he now lives, found six acres of swamp land near his buildings,—not wanting a frog pond there he commenced clearing it, and finally got it in a condition to plow, plowed it into beds, made the dead furrow pretty deep, and then set a man to dig it deeper, on the 13th of June following, hauled on 100 loads of manure and sowed it to oats and grass—had 65 bushels of oats per acre, which he sold for 55 cents per bushel, this paid all the expenses except for manure, then laid it down, and has mowed three tons to the acre, has mowed it over since, and has cut 120 tons of hay from it during this time.

The whole of the labor cost \$28 to the acre. There was a gentle slope in the piece which enabled him to drain it, the bottom was clay, the upper soil was thin, but he plowed it a foot deep. In plowing the second time he cross plowed it, which filled the drains somewhat, and he spent a week's time in clearing them out.

Mr. Goodale considered the question—"Is farming profitable?" to be one of fact, and it might therefore be demonstrated. If you ask a merchant, he will show you his trial balance, but farmers do not keep accounts as they ought. It does not follow, because we see a farmer thrive, that he actually does so altogether by farming.

He ought to charge against his business, rents and interest, all wear and tear of tools all labor, both manual and intellectual, all of which should be deducted from his produce, and if the product over balance it, he is doing profitable business.

Mr. Crane did not agree with Mr. Goodale's reasoning, he had been left an orphan, without property, and when twenty-one years of age he had not \$5 worth of property. He had done nothing but farming, and was now out of debt, and the assessors rated him \$5,000, the whole made by farming and by nothing else.

Mr. Forbes acknowledged that farmers did not keep accounts properly. He asked if merchants charged their personal attentions to their business? If not, why should farmers?

Mr. Goodale said it made no difference whether he did or not, if there was a balance in favor of the farm, he might put it down to wages, capital consisted in various things. In case of a man, whose talents and learning command a high price for services, his learning and talent are his capital. Now, a farmer should charge the whole in his estimates, his time and skill is a part of his capital.

[Here the reporter was interrupted and lost some remarks.]

One reason why farming is not more profitable is, because the farmer does not use capital enough. In addition to his fixed capital of farm, fences, buildings, &c., he should use working or circulating capital.

What condition would a manufacturer be in if after his mill was ready he had no working capital?

The farmer should be a proprietor, he hoped the farming in his country would never become a system of landlords, as in England. The farmer should have a fixed capital in his farm, then he should have skill and judgment also as capital.

Mr. Forbes thought that Mr. Goodale was putting farmers into a different attitude from any other business.

Prof. Boody being called upon said he was hardly farmer enough to say much on this subject. Philosophically considered he would not say that Mr. Goodale was incorrect.

The question is, whether a farmer in Maine could employ his time as well and profitably here as in the West. He has been to the West and made observations; from some experiments he made, he said that a young man in Maine need not go to the West for there was no profit in farming in Maine.

He experimented on the sandy soil of Brunswick, spent \$58 in hauling on clay, \$20 worth of manure, raised 420 bushels of

carrots on half an acre, sold them in the field after pulling for \$140 adding in the labor and the nett profits were \$40. Used a hand cultivator which pulverized and mixed the soil, next year, planted it to corn without dressing, with exception of 3 or 4 bushels of wood ashes, hoed the corn five or six times, and raised at the rate of 80 bu. to the acre. He has no doubt whatever, that if the farmers here would cultivate less land, feed it better, and pulverize it well, it would be a profitable business.

Mr. Butman would say a word or two about raising potatoes, has never used manure on the crop since the rot came, takes virgin soil, plants potatoes on it without manure, and has got 300 bushels to the acre and no rot, plants the blue, St. Helena and Carters. By virgin soil, he meant land that had not been dressed for some years.

Mr. French observed that nearly all who had spoken in regard to the profits of farming had spoken to begin with.

Twenty-five years ago he went into the woods with a wife and two children, and had but two hundred dollars in the world, bought a farm on mortgage, family increased to nine children, when his son was sixteen and began to be helped to him, he died, his buildings were soon after all burnt, as would his wheat and the rot his potatoes, never hired help except in haying.

He now had a farm, free from debt, had a comfortable home, had educated 9 children with common school education, had plenty to eat and to set before his friends, and he left it to the meeting to say whether farming was profitable or not.

Mr. Chase thought that it was more owing to the temperament and character of the man in regard to profit, rather than his business, whether it was profitable or not. He illustrated his position by several amusing instances and examples; he would say, in regard to the potato business, that he last year broke up some land that had not been ploughed for 25 years, and which bore little grass. It was a gravelly land, raised 250 bushels of sound potatoes, he dressed it with plaster.

Mr. Hersey, from Lincoln, stated that he did some lumbering business, but farming was his principal business, usually raised 1000 bu. of grain of different kinds, per year, this last year raised 1800 bushels,—800 on burnt and 1000 on ploughed land, as near as he can judge his grain costs about one half what it would bring in market.

He sowed 200 bushels this last spring, and should have raised 2000 bushels had it not been for heavy rains which soaked some of his lands too much, he raised from 2 bu. sowing of wheat on burnt, 32 bushels. He raises 75 tons of hay, half of it on a few meadows. His home farm is 170 acres, his meadow three miles distant from home yields 40 tons of the 75.

Mr. Morrow, of Sarsmont, being called upon said he had been employed from boyhood on a farm, and having no other employment could not but feel a deep interest in farming. Fifty-three years ago his father went into the woods with no capital, ran in debt \$400, has by farming accumulated a comfortable property and is independent.

At that time the land was new, a virgin soil, and every one knows that such land will raise double to what you can raise on ploughed land. His father often raised without hiring, 200 bu. of corn on barns.

Many at that time took advantage of the lumbering. These advantages we cannot now have. The question is this,—is farming profitable, compared with other callings? It is the primary business of the State, all depend upon it. The idea is abroad among our young men that farming is not profitable in Maine. This idea is making against the best interests of the State, it is injuring the community, now if any thing can be done to correct this belief by your organization or by the Legislature it should be done.

We will suppose a young man, when of age, hires out by the month until he has earned \$1200 or 1500. The question comes up to him, is farming profitable? How shall he invest this to obtain a living? You can now hardly procure a respectable farm for \$1500, but he nevertheless buys a farm for \$1200, and uses \$300 to stock it with tools and animals. Now can he sustain himself, raise a family, and keep them in comfortable circumstances through life? That is the question—the sentiment is abroad that he cannot, and hence the young men rush into trade, go to California, into the professions, &c., &c. Now he believes that farming can be made profitable.

Mr. Crocker was called upon to give his mode of raising potatoes. He began on new land, and he observed that on mucky places he obtained good potatoes. When the rot prevailed he continued to muck his land. Last spring he dressed his land with muck, and raised 250 bushels of sound potatoes to the acre.

Mr. Gilman, of Brunswick, said the rot sets in from the 10th to the 20th of August. Now, by planting early potatoes on the first of May, they may be dug before the 10th of August. The White Blue nose variety is thought by some to be best for this early planting.

Fernando Hoos. In an experiment in Maryland in feeding hogs with shelled corn, and half the quantity in meal made in mush, those pigs fed on the mush weighed 5 lbs. heavier in a given time than those fed on the raw corn.

TO JUDGE OF FLOUR. To judge if flour be pure and good, take a little in the hand, and squeeze it for half a minute; if good, it will be put out of the hand in a lump, retaining the form given to it by the hand; if adulterated, it will fall apart as soon as it leaves the hand.

## MISCELLANY.

### THE STEEL STING.

WARRENTON, VA., October, 1850.

MR. EDITOR.—I send you the subsequent transcript of a letter, with the hope that it may interest your readers. I know that I am in peril of reprobation for transgressing the laws of friendship in sending you what was designed for my eye solely. I hope, however, that my friend far away will not condemn the publication, if it will afford gratification to those of his native State.

[M. C.—Southern Literary Messenger. ROYCE, ON THE ADIGE, S. TYROL. August 30th, 1850.]

I have just finished reading the sad history of the tragedy that has enlisted the attention of the world, more than any similar occurrence of our land. The crime of Professor Webster and its event will live long with that of Eugene Aram, but is still a nonpareil in the records of crime. I am happy to believe that the eyes of men eagerly turned to our Republic, will find there the majesty of the law secured with right firmness and fairly.

Whilst you are probably thinking of this, and in advance of the publication of the particulars, let me give you an account, as nearly as I can, with the evidence which has been divulged, of a case still more remarkable, the singular circumstances have mostly fallen under my personal observation.

M. Vairen was born of a noble and wealthy family in the north of Parma. His father held a lovely country seat on one of the most graceful and picturesque bends of the river Trebia, which for beauty is unsurpassed, in my estimation, by any of the similar tributaries of the Po. The stream is never too rapid there to reflect with an effect unbroken by a ripple, the golden sky that perpetually overhangs it.

The childhood of Vairen was full of promise. Remote from the city, he was no perit from the thoughtless, the vicious; had he been more intimate with it, his enthusiastic temperament, joined to the fact of his being an only son, might naturally have led to unfortunate results to his moral and intellectual habits. He grew up, as it was, a youth of ardent imagination and great sensitiveness, and an energetic student. The sublime studies of Nature were ardent early age with him a passion. These things I have learned of his only sister, my acquaintance with whom has brought about as the strange and sad narrative shall recount.

When a youth of sixteen, M. Vairen gained his father's permission to go to College, although both of his parents were somewhat reluctant to dismiss him at so early an age. The selection of the place resulted by consent in the University of Mantua, where the young man had an uncle who was a Professor. So early in the spring of 1840, M. Vairen arrived at his grand home by the powerful Rhine, with such beautiful spirits and bloom of cheek as a travel over the beautiful regions of Lombardy, Switzerland, Baden, and Bavaria alone can bring forth.

His course at this excellent institution was extremely honorable; more so than his sanguine parents had anticipated. He seemed chiefly devoted to the study of natural philosophy, and his superior genius in all studies of a more metaphysical nature was readily recognized by the Faculty and acknowledged by his fellow-students, whose affection his warm and unselfish character had secured. He remained three years before graduating—and left in somewhat disfavor, however, with the Faculty, for having written in his final Essay a work upholding the Unitarian faith.

Vairen's uncle there was named Pentern; he was a cold, ambitious and selfish man. He had occupied for several years the position of adjunct-Professor of Natural Science, to which he had been elected more through the influence of the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who was a connexion, than for any merit of his own. He was a witty and overbearing man. I have been credibly informed that he sought to prejudice Vairen, for fear that he might be a redoubtable competitor his chair at the septennial reelection of officers.

M. Vairen came home, however, worn in health by study, and his spirits were at this time crushed by the death of his father. His physician recommended a change of air, the lowlands of Parma being during the most of the year, sultry. These were exchanged for the bracing Tyrol; where he came with his mother and sister to live in the fall of 1845.

As you are aware, I had just arrived here then for the purpose of pursuing my studies in painting. He was very nearly the first acquaintance I made; and a most agreeable one it was. He selected a beautiful emerald, commanding a prospect of Lake Garda from the north, and the green hills to the west. The seat was about three leagues from my residence, across the Adige from Roveredo, made memorable by the sorrowful and singular death of my friend. I was inexpressibly shocked at this, and tried to get some information from the messenger, but I soon found that from his terror this would be impossible. I resolved to go out to his seat on the lake that afternoon.

I shall never forget that visit. The strangeness and inconprehensibility of the whole affair was only argued by investigation. The circumstances were thus:—Vairen had gone into his study early in the morning, and remained there in quiet until a very late hour. It was the habit of the family not to interrupt him, even though he did not come to dinner, as he frequently did not eat of that meal at all. A servant went out about five o'clock to see if he would not partake of some cake and wine. He soon returned, pale and breathless, where his sister and the housekeeper were sitting; he informed them as soon as he could speak

half of the ground; in front a half-portico, with net-work sides, offers an observatory for the view.

His mother was a very intelligent woman, and deeply devoted to her two remaining sons on earth. When I was there on the occasion I have mentioned, she was in delicate health, and she died some few months afterwards. His sister was a refined, spiritual, southern girl, in point of appearance, though at a glance not every one would call her beautiful. She had light hair, with a possible shade of red to the analyst; she had deep blue eyes, fair skin, and a color of cheek like the reflection of her Italian sky. Her mind was active, of rather humorous turn, as she was well educated; although she had strong love for her few friends, yet I should not call her a susceptible person, nor one overfond of society.

I have before described Vairen; none could know him without affection. His thoughts were eloquent, poetical, and replete with love of humanity. Although he could not physically enter the arena, yet his thoughts and sympathies lived with those who struggled for the good of mankind about him. He was, as I have before intimated, a Unitarian in religion; and so soon as he had well examined political affairs, embraced the social creed of Fairbairn.

With so much of interest immediately connected with him, I would have thought Vairen happy; but he was not; he had some eccentric notions, which I will merely hint at by telling you succinctly of a conversation we once had. One day I returned to his study from the parlor where I had been interested by his sister Elenn. M. Vairen was in tears! I was astonished, and besought of him the cause.

"Ah! my friend," "I have ample cause for sorrow. But a moment since a poor and helpless peasant passed at my door, and by his looks and story of woe asked of me alms. I gave him for his present need; the look of gratitude that lit up his face was a sufficient endorsement of the truth of what he told."

"But why should you grieve?"—he is now happy," I said.

"I have watched him till he was lost in the upland grasses. My mind now recurs to the thousands of our land that wander about in misery like him. My friend! why is this so? Surely so long as this is the case, the will of God is undone! Oh, that every man on earth could lose his distinction between himself and his brother; then would a world's wretchedness be done away. My friend! I am overwhelmed with grief that I have not a strong arm and a strong mind, to do away in some degree during my life, the crushing ills of two-thirds of my fellow-men."

About six months ago I visited M. Vairen again, and for the last time. He seemed to be in rather better physical health than before. His uncle from the University was also paying him a visit. His appearance and demeanor confirmed my preconception of his character, yet my friend treated him with friendship, even affection.

It was during a conversation with Vairen one pleasant evening in his study, that something took place which you will need to think of more. We were talking of the phenomenon of Magnetism, which was then producing much excitement in some of the German States.

"Whilst we are on this topic," said he, "I will confide to you a paper that I have written on the subject of Electricity; or, so much at least as relates to this part of it, if you will not be weary."

"I insist that you shall read me all of it," I said; "there is no fear with me that I shall grow tired."

"I will read; for whether it be creditable or not, I will confess beforehand that it has cost me much labor and trouble."

From a drawer spring open at the touch, of a secret spring, which I could never otherwise have discovered, he drew forth a number of sheets of paper, stitched together with care.

One by one he read the chapters, pausing at the end of each to ask any remark I had formed. But I was dumb. I had known all along of M. Vairen's severe thought and intellectual cultivation; but the greatness of mind displayed in his essay, was I confess, more than I had anticipated. The profound use of science; the new conclusions; the heavenly foresight, startled me at every other sentence, from the unearthly vision that each awakened in my mind. I knew that its publication must immortalize the writer; and I wished it so, for I loved him sincerely for the grandeur of his ideas, their beauty and consequent goodness.

I had been home only a month after this. I was sitting at noon, absorbed in copying a Magdalen from Correggio, when I was roused by a hasty tap at the door of my studio. I opened it, and there stood pale and trembling a servant that I knew to belong to my friend Vairen. He placed a note in my hand which told me of the sudden and singular death of my friend. I was inexpressibly shocked at this, and tried to get some information from the messenger, but I soon found that from his terror this would be impossible. I resolved to go out to his seat on the lake that afternoon.

I shall never forget that visit. The strangeness and inconprehensibility of the whole affair was only argued by investigation. The circumstances were thus:—Vairen had gone into his study early in the morning, and remained there in quiet until a very late hour. It was the habit of the family not to interrupt him, even though he did not come to dinner, as he frequently did not eat of that meal at all. A servant went out about five o'clock to see if he would not partake of some cake and wine. He soon returned, pale and breathless, where his sister and the housekeeper were sitting; he informed them as soon as he could speak

that his master wouldn't speak to him, and had a strange look. They flew to the room: Vairen was dead. He was sitting in his chair, an extraordinary and painful expression on his face; and his position indicated that he had started forward as if to grasp something. A volume of Plato's Crito was in his hand, but not held as he had just left off reading at the time of his death. A servant was dispatched that night for a physician, and one at daylight to me, as I was nearly the sole acquaintance of the family in Roveredo; Pentern had left the day before.

I arrived there right early in the afternoon. I found the doctor there. Elenn met me at the door; she was nearly frantic with grief, such as I have never witnessed; her face was as pale as her dead brother's. I never was so unmaned at the violence of sorrow in any other.

I was present with the doctor when he first examined the body. It was inflated as if rubbed with nettles, on the back of the neck, (half way round) down the back, and at several portions of the body. At one point between the shoulders the inflammation seemed to have gathered, and several points on being opened, exhibited a hard skin and mucous substance beneath.

The physician said he was entirely at fault in ascribing, or attempting to ascribe, the singular death to any cause he knew of. That he had never met with, or read of, any sudden demise with such symptoms.

We attended to the burial of M. Vairen's body. He was buried in a small place of ground, marked out by himself for a family place of internment, on the margin of a small creek near by that which flowed into the lake.

It was affecting so all of us, as well to lose one held so dear, as to witness the poignant sufferings of the sister who was left almost friendless. For my own part I cannot describe with what anguish I lamented the untimely death of so noble and gifted a spirit from the association of men, whom I thought he was born to benefit and glorify.

About a month afterwards I was sitting in my room thinking of this heart-rending tragedy, which still haunted my brain with its ghastly features and suggestions. It was then that I received the following letter:—

"My servant interrupted my reverie by bringing me my file of German periodicals. The very first review I opened to me was headed—M. Pentern's 'Thoughts on the Electric Agent.' Pentern's surely that was M. Vairen's uncle of Mantua. I laid it aside for the night's reading and passed on to some of the newspapers. The very best editorial paragraph that met my eye in the Zeitung was a statement that T. Pentern had been elected to the Presidency of the Institute at Wurzburg on the Mayno, in consideration of the power displayed by his new Treatise on Electricity, joined with compliments to his work. There seemed to be some vague and agitating latent association in my mind with these announcements. I picked up the review, and read on until I had finished two pages.

You may have guessed before this M. Pentern's work was the same that Vairen had read me in his study! With really appalling effect the truth flashed on me intuitively: I was convinced that M. Pentern had been in some sort connected with my friend's death. I determined to prosecute the investigation; and for this intent, wrote on to the publishers for the treatise itself, in order to see the truth of my first discovery from extracts in the Review confirmed thereby. I immediately set to thinking over the matter, and very early on the following day set off for my late friend's cottage.

I first settled in my mind that M. Vairen had died somehow by his uncle's hand; and the motive of the latter was to secure the essay on electricity for his own, which had probably been read to him in confidence. He was known to have had a secret ill-feeling toward his nephew when they were together at Mantua; there was motive enough, surely.

But it was a fact that M. Pentern had gone off the day before Vairen died; and that, too, according to his sister's account, in the morning. It was true, also, as I learned of the same source, that M. Vairen had been away to a friend's house, seven miles distant, for two days before his uncle left, and had only returned the morning he left (about two hours before).

I asked his sister how Pentern was occupied during his nephew's absence, informing her of my suspicions as to my friend's death; she replied that he rarely left the study. I asked her where M. Vairen was on the remnant of the day of M. Pentern's departure—and whether he had been in his study. She said that after having been absent so long he had remained with her in the parlor until dinner-time, that in the afternoon he had gone with a fishing party on the lake, and had not returned till bedtime—he had gone in his study only a moment for his tackle, before the next fatal day.

The body of M. Vairen bore no marks of violence; if M. Pentern had been instrumental in his death it must have been by means of poison. But he must either have administered this by bribing a servant, or by some direct method have given it himself—this part of the train of conclusions was



## The Oxford Democrat

PARIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 15, 1856.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY

W. A. PIERCE &amp; CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

JOHN J. PERRY, Editor.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the price not being responsible for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

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## More Riots in Kansas.

A peaceable exercise of the principle of "Squatter Sovereignty" in Kansas is an impossible thing. With border-ruffians, and ruffians for rulers to harass them, these hardy pioneers who have chosen homes in Territory, without they how submit to the slavery propagandists, will fare but poorly. The election on the 15th ult., for the choice of State officers, in many places, was attended with the same outrageous acts as have characterized the previous ones. In several towns the free State party did not dare to open polls at all. In the interior, the polls were opened without molestation. The entire ticket nominated at the Topeka Convention was elected. Gen. Robinson, the Governor-elect, is a native of Missouri, in this State. Hon. Stephen R. Thurston, formerly Secretary of the Board of Education in this State, was the candidate for Reporter of the Supreme Court.

The Herald of Freedom states that at Leavenworth no polls were opened, and in Eastern the election was postponed on account of Missourians. On the 17th, when the election was held, parties of Missourians were seen flying around the country, and watching the movements of the Free State men. The ballot-box was sent away under escort. In the night an attack was made on the house by a party of about thirty men, but they were repulsed by men who were armed for the purpose of protecting it. On disbanding, Stephen Stokes, a candidate for the Legislature, his son and nephew were pursued, and finally surrounded, but refused to surrender.

Information having been conveyed to Eastern, Mr. E. P. Brown, of Leavenworth, came to the aid of our three friends and rescued them. Immediately after, firing commenced between the parties, the pro-slavery party in the meantime having been augmented to about thirty; and there were about fifteen with Mr. Brown. The fire was kept up for several minutes, each party finally taking their position behind buildings in the vicinity. One free State man with a sharp rifle, dropped behind a snow drift, and from this breast work fired upon the enemy as they exposed themselves. One of the enemy was mortally wounded and another severely injured.

Mr. Stark's son received two balls, one severely cutting his scalp, and the other in his arm. He was stunned at first, and fell to the earth, but immediately regained his feet, and continued the firing. The combatants finally departed, in consequence, the free State men say, of no longer seeing any person to shoot at.

At night they took Mr. Brown out, after releasing the others, for the purpose of hanging him, having their ropes and implements ready for the work. Some proposed a compromise—that they lynch him and let him go. This was agreed to—when several persons sprang upon him with hatchets and knives, and commenced stabbing, chopping, beating and kicking him, until he was felled to the earth, after receiving three mortal wounds in his head with hatchets, and numerous other injuries, any of which would have probably caused his death.

After lying upon the cold ground for a while, consciousness seemed to return, when he arose and attempted to escape, but he was again taken, beaten, kicked and dragged to a wagon, in which he was carried to his home three-fourths of a mile distant, and given in charge to his wife.

She interrogated him as to how he had received his injuries, and he responded faintly, though audibly, "I have been murdered by a gang of cowards, in cold blood, without any cause." Immediately afterwards he expired.

This is a kind of warfare that President Pierce pronounces patriotic, and he says it will become his duty, in the event of the organization of the People's Government, to bring the whole force of the Federal Government to the assistance of those ruffians.

Such base desertion of people ought certainly to receive the reward for which the sacrifice is made.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. The Republican members of the Legislature acting in concert with the State Committee, have selected the following gentlemen to represent the Republicans of Maine at the Convention to be held at Pittsburg, on the 22d inst. They are gentlemen of integrity and ability, and will ably represent the people of the "Dirigo" State at that gathering.

Delegates at large.	Hon. Anson P. Morrill.
	Hon. Edward Kent.
	Hon. Noah Smith.
	Hon. Ezra B. French.
1st cong. dis.	D. E. Somes, Biddeford.
	Charles Hill, Saco.
2nd "	H. G. Ross, Paris.
	Hon. H. H. Bond, Brunswick.
3rd "	Nehemiah Abbott, Belfast.
	Joseph Clark, Waldoboro.
4th "	Abner Coburn, Biddeford.
	Marshall Hager, Richmond.
5th "	G. M. Weston, Bangor.
	B. W. Norris, Skowhegan.
6th "	F. A. Pike, Calais.
	Andrew Peters, Ellsworth.

DEATH BY STUNNING. A correspondent at Farmington, states that on Saturday the town was thrown into a state of excitement, by suicide of a man named Jediaiah Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth had been in feeble health for some years past, but was improving. His disease was induced by hard study. On Saturday evening, he went into the bar-room of the Standard House, and after a few words with some acquaintances who were sitting there, went out to the piazza, and putting his left arm around one of the pillars, with his right hand plunged a stiletto to his heart. He then returned to the bar-room and said, "Gentlemen I have killed myself, it's all right," and immediately sunk to the floor and expired. He was about 28 years of age.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY. We have been favored with the annual Catalogue of this Institution for the academic year 1854-5. Whole number of scholars in attendance, Spring term, 219; Fall term, 164. The course of study is comprehensive and thorough, embracing we believe, nearly all the branches taught in colleges, and occupying three years. The school has been in operation 52 years, and we are glad to notice its continued prosperity. See advertisement.

## For the Democrat.

The enclosed article, clipped from the Norway Advertiser, of the 7th inst., on the subject of the formation of a new County, was written, as it purports to have been, by a citizen of the proposed new County. Hearings against the project with great power, and the facts which he adduces in support of his position, are so clear, convincing and irrefragable, that, I am sure, you cannot do your readers in the County of Oxford a greater service than to insert the article referred to in your columns. A movement, if consummated, so injurious to all the best interests of the citizens of Oxford, so unjust, so unequal for, ought, by all proper means, to be resisted. Let the tax payers pause before, by their inactivity, the subject pass beyond their control. Let them be wise in season.

## A VOTER.

Individuals out of this County are again at work, industriously circulating petitions among us for a new County, to be formed out of certain Western towns in Oxford County, and certain towns of Cumberland.

Inhabitants of the expected shire, are scouring the outskirts of the Oxford towns, lured on, as is said, by a fund of money generously raised at the new County seat, and by the grossest misrepresentations and falsehood, agitating a scheme which, if successful, will result in no earthly advantage to us at all, but on the contrary, bringing upon us injury and increased burdens, and final utter annihilation of Oxford county itself.

This movement is not started nor at all desired by Western Oxford; we are well contented now, and will resist to the end any plan to build up any particular location by taxation upon us. Why should we look with any favor upon this project?

We have a Registry of Deeds in our immediate vicinity, and more commodious to us than if any where else; our County buildings are in good state, and sufficiently convenient for all practical purposes. Why should we desire to take up our connections with old Oxford? What do those interlopers from an adjoining county find fault with? We are satisfied ourselves, and don't see how our condition can be bettered.

Let us consider the grievances they find fault with, and which we, the sufferers were too stupid to perceive until enlightened by these disinterested philanthropists of Cumberland County.

"Your taxes are too high." Are they any higher than any other county in the State? Show us one county whose burdens are less than those of Oxford. Will they be lightened by building new county buildings and supporting a new set of county officers?

"Your county is in debt." Not so. No county in this State stands better so far as this thing is concerned. Where is the creditor that has called during the past year on our treasury for his money and has not got it promptly? Who are we owing?

"Your county buildings are out of repair and have got to be fitted up at great expense." Not true. They are in good repair; quite a large sum of money has been expended but recently upon the public buildings at our county seat, and a new brick Registry office built at Fryeburg for Western Oxford.

"Petitions are now before the Legislature for the removal of the county seat." False again. Not a single petition has been presented to this Legislature for that purpose, and what is more, there is no movement of that kind in the county anywhere. Our people think well enough to have better left alone.

"Your courts are too far off—they ought to be nearer, and then lawsuits would be no expense." So far this reason, a new county is needed, with its seat at a less distance. This argument is founded upon false premises, to wit, that the people are litigious generally. It is not so. Not more than one person out of every five hundred in the community goes to court yearly as a litigant. Should the people be taxed for a new county and new officers and new courts to accommodate this one person? Four hundred and fifty contribute to the good of this middle-size person who kicks up a lawsuit yearly.

Our Probate Court sits twice a year in different localities in Western Oxford, and no arrangement could accommodate our better.

Witnesses and jurors who attend our courts, make nothing out of their per diem pay; their travel is all that pays, and the further they have to go the better. They gain nothing by a change. I invite the attention of the people in Oxford County to this movement, and its consequences, and not be led away by wolves in sheep's clothing from abroad.

## WESTERN OXFORD.

For the Oxford Democrat.

Augusta, Feb. 12th, 1856.

MR. EDITOR.—I have been waiting for "something to turn up" which might be worth communicating to your readers, but as yet, little of a tangible nature could be found. Since Mr. Sheriff Pettengill broke into the jail, matters have been comparatively quiet. Although our friends are in the minority in the House, it is acknowledged by competent judges, that in point of debating talent, we are in the ascendancy.

We have a Morse, a Seamon, a Lindsey, a Pearson and a host of others, who are sufficient to withstand everything they have on the outside. It was amusing a few days since to see their mighty champion, the Editor of the Age, completely floored by the member from Saco. They supposed at the commencement of the session, that they would ride over us, without any opposition, but experience has taught them that a little caution is necessary.

The Constitutional amendments have been a very great annoyance to the party in power. They have taken and changed their position several times, and have finally concluded that the Constitution is amended, and are about ready to introduce a declaration, instead of saying that it is hereby amended, according to all former precedents.

The Maine Law was under consideration before the Judiciary Committee, last week. Barnes, Swasey, and one other of the Committee expressed themselves in favor of

## Republican Supper at So. Paris.

Agreeably to invitations, the Republicans of Paris, Norway and vicinity, assembled at Hersey's Hotel, to congratulate each other on the victory gained in the election of Hon. N. P. Banks, as Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives. There were present a number of the friends of Mr. Banks from neighboring towns. After spending an hour in social intercourse, the company sat down to a bountiful supper prepared by Mr. Hersey. The electricity with which the vials were discussed, renders further commendation entirely unnecessary.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. R. K. Goodnow, as chairman.

It was suggested that a committee on Resolutions should be chosen, and Wm. Wirt Virgin, Dr. C. Farrar, and Dr. W. A. Rust, were designated.

While the Committee were out, the company was entertained by eloquent addresses from the Hon. P. C. Virgin, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Hon. Sidney Perham, Dr. Brown, Maj. Dennett, and others, and subsequent to the report, from each of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Cobb, who was an early acquaintance and school-fellow of Mr. Banks, gave us an exceedingly interesting account of his early life, and his career as a public man. He bestowed the encomiums of praise which have been awarded so freely by every friend of justice and right during the long struggle.

The occasion was one of festive enjoyment, and eminently fitting for the commemoration of so gratifying an event—the triumph of freedom over slavery propagandism—the triumph of justice over wickedness—the demonstration that "there is a North." The speeches on the occasion, glowing with true patriotism, and love of Union, but evincing an unyielding determination to prevent the prostitution of this Government to the single purpose of slavery extension. We trust it may be but one of the watch-fires, which are to burn on every hill of this country, summoning the friends of Constitutional liberty to the defense of their rights and the restoration of their native land, to the principles which actuated its founders.

The following are the resolutions adopted. Resolved, That we meet on this occasion, to congratulate each other on the recent triumph of the cause of Republicanism in our National Legislature.

Resolved, That in the election of the Hon. N. P. Banks to the Speakership of the U. S. House of Representatives, after a contest unprecedented in the annals of the nation, and in spite of a wilful, backed by the patronage, power and efforts of the general government, and in spite of intrigue and coalition, we recognize a return to the early principles of the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That as true Republicans, desirous that the nation shall maintain the principles of liberty, justice, equality and humanity, we consider his success, at the present time, and under present circumstances as a gratifying indication of true democratic progress, and as a sure pledge of national, as opposed to sectional triumph.

Resolved, That the doctrine of popular sovereignty, the right of the people to rule, is an original American doctrine, lying at the foundation of all true Republicanism, and utterly opposed to that "Squatter Sovereignty" which has been exemplified and illustrated by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill, which has proved but another name for civil strife, public outrage and ruffianism.

Resolved, That Hon. John J. Perry, Representative to Congress from this District, has, during the existing and protracted contest for Speaker, faithfully represented the wishes and interests of his constituents; and his public course receives our hearty commendation.

Dr. Farrar offered the following toast: "Republican Banks." The only kind of National Banks the sovereign people will have. May a branch exist in each State, each a stockholder—the American Eagle on all issues, and Kansas Nebraska bills every where pronounced counterfeit and repudiated.

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license law. Three of the members present were in favor of prohibition, whilst one (Record) found himself in the position of the Democratic Convention that nominated Samuel Wells for Governor. He did not wish to express his views upon the subject. The Committee, I am informed by a member, will probably be equally divided on the question, five Cuts being in favor of a license, and three opposed together with two Republicans.

## REPUBLICAN.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

At the recent Anniversary Dinner of the New England Society, at the Astor House, New York, Dr. O. W. Holmes being toasted read the following poem:

New England, we love thee! No time can erase  
From the hearts of thy children, the smile on thy face;

To the mother's fond look of affection and pride,  
As she greets her son to the arm of his bride.

His bride may be fresher in beauty's young flower,  
She may have the jewels she wears with her hair;  
But passion must chill in time's pitiless blast;  
The one that first loved us will love to the last.

Ye have left the dear land of the lake and the hill,  
But its winds and its waters will tell to you still;  
"Forget not," they whisper, "your love is our debt,"  
And echo breathes softly, "we never forget."

The hapless gay soldiers are gleaming around,  
But your hearts have flown back o'er the waves of the sound;

They have found the houses where their  
Pulse was once beating;  
They are thinking their way through the trees  
And the eaves.

There are roads you remember—their play is a sight  
That your minds in the churchyard—no night  
For the dead;

There are meadows, there are fields all sown  
With the seed of the past;  
Come, let us be cheerful, we should not be sad;  
And let us be glad, and never mind—mount it  
In the hills.

Thought we have nothing; we have in the hour;  
Here's a bumper to Maine, the pride of the group.

Here's to all the good people, wherever they be,  
That have grown in the shade of the liberty tree;  
We have in us the love and the wisdom and faith,  
But pray have a care of the future that's in sight.

We should like to talk long, but kind of a night  
When the tongue has grown hoarse as the wind  
And the heart is full of the things that are true;  
But, so sorry we are, we must not be long.

Enough! There are gentlemen waiting to talk,  
Whom we would be sure to like the better to talk  
To the old mother, wherever she be;  
God bless you! God bless you! Good night to you all!

## The Yankee Character.

James Russell Lowell expresses the Yankee extremely well in the following passage. We hit upon it in the "Biglow Papers" the other day—one of the very best pieces of English in American literature.

"The Yankee character has wanted no open maligners, nor even more dangerous enemies in the presence of those unskillful painters who have given to it that hardness, angularity, and want of proper perspective, which, in truth, belonged not to their own niggard and unskilful pencil."

"New England was not so much the colony of a mother country as a flagrant driven forth into the wilderness. The little self-willed land which came into being in 1620, came, not to seek gold, but to found a democracy. They came that they might have the privilege to work and pray, to sit upon hard benches and listen to painful preachers so long as they would, to even to thirty-seventy, if the spirit so willed it. And surely if the Greek might have his Therompeia, where three hundred men full in roasting the Porcians, we may well be proud of our Plymouth Rock, where a handful of men, women and children, not nearly food but vanquished, winter, famine, the wilderness, and the yet more terrible scourge that drew them back to the green island far away. These found no home growing upon the earth, save the taste of which could make them forget their little native Theros, nor were they so wanting to themselves in faith as to burn their ship, but could be the fair west wind billy the homeward sail, and then, turn unrepining to grapple with the terrible Unknown."

"As Want was the prime for these hardy exiles had to fortify themselves against, so it is little wonder if that traditional love is long in wearing out of the stock. The wounds of the old warfare were long a healing, and an easy wind of hard times put a new ache in every one of them. Thrift was the first lesson in their hard book, pointed out letter after letter, by the lean finger of the hard schoolmaster, Newness. Neither were those plump, rascally Englishmen that came hither but a hard-fisted, strabismic earnestness of race still from long wrestling with the Lord in prayer, and who had taught Satan to dread the new Puritan log. Add two hundred years' influence of soil, climate and exposure, with its necessary result of filthiness, and we have the present Yankee, full of expedients, half-master of all trades, inventive in all but the beautiful, full of shifts, not yet capable of comfort, armed at all points against the old enemy, hunger, ingenious, good at patching, not so careful for itself as best as for what will do, with a dash to his purse and a bottom to his pocket, not skilled to build against Time, as in old mansions, but against mere passing need accustomed to have the world with no engine but his own feet, and no lever but his own long forearm. A strange hybrid, indeed, but circumstances being here, in the New World upon the old Puritan stock, and the earth never before saw such mystic-protestantism, such calculating-functious, such cast-iron-enthusiasm, such unwilling-humor, such close-fisted-generosity. This new *Gnomus* *marinus* will make a living out of any thing. He will invent new trades as well as tools. His brain is his capital, and he will get education at all risks. Put him on Juan Fernandez, and he would make a spelling-book first, and a soap-saler afterward. In *rebus* *juveneris*, *id est*—or other the way—*id est*—all one, so any thing is to be got by it. Yet, after all, then, speculative Jonathan is more like the Englishman of two centuries ago than John Bull himself is. He has lost somewhat in solidity, has become flimsy and adaptable, but more of the original greenwork of character remains. He feels more at home with Falke Grains, Herbert of Clebury, Quilts, George Herbert, and Browne, than with his modern English cousins. He is nearer than John, but at least 100 years, to Nasby, Marston Moor, Worcester, and the time when, if ever, there were true Englishmen. John Bull has suffered the idea of the Invisible to be very much fattened out of him. Jonathan is conscious still that he lives in the world of the Unknown as well as of the Seen. To

more John, you must make your fulcrum of solid beef and pudding; an abstract idea will do for Jonathan."

Gossip. The taller dandelion—who, although "a little dillish now had seen the time when she was as good as *ever* she was"—was looking straight in the eyes of her companion; her mouth an elongated O! and her eyes protruding like a chameleon's. And this was the language that was spoken:

"Oh, hilly!—that accounts for it! that tells the whole story! Yes, yes!—oh, yes!—Yes, yes! to Miss Zephine's, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, sixty-nine, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, seventy-nine, eighty, eighty-one, eighty-two, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-five, eighty-six, eighty-seven, eighty-eight, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-three, 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